



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIII.

ZATURDAG den 21sten MEI, 1825.

N. 29

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe W. M. L. K.

## EDICTALE CITATIE.

MET Preelabel Consent van Zyne Excellente PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

DOEN de Weledede Heeren B. A. CANNY, J. N. C. JUTTING en D. SPECHT, in kwaliteit van Testamentaire Exeuteurs in den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen den Heer HENDRIK LEYER, alhier gewoond en overleden; aan allen en een ieder zoo hier te Lande als elders wonende, ADVERTEREN: dat de genen, die vermoenen mogten eenige Actie of Pretensie te hebben ten lasten gemelden Boedel, gehouden zullen zyn, dezelve hunne Actie of Pretensie, de zoodanigen hier te Lande wonende binnen den tyd van ACHT dagen, en de uitlandigen binnen den tyd van EEN jaar van heden af te rekenen, aan de voornoemde Exeuteurs te komen op en aangeven, ten einde gemelde Boedel tot finale liquiditeit zal kunnen worden gebragt.

Dagvaardende de voornoemde Heeren Exeuteurs in hun Eds. voormelde kwaliteit, al de genen die deswegens in gebreke mogten blyven vóór den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie dezes Eilands, de inlandigen tegens den 26sten dezer en de uitlandigen tegens den 25sten Mei 1826, ten einde aldaar staande rolle hunne Actie of Pretensie met de behoortige verificatien van dien in te brengen, op pene dat tegens de Noncomparanten zal worden geprocedeerd by default en verstek van Actie.

Aldas voor de eerste maal gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad op Curaçao, den 4den Mei 1825

FERGUSON,  
Fungeerende Sec.

## MENGELINGEN.

### Vervolg van No. 15.

Het volgende merkwaardige voorval kan dienen tot eene bylage tot de geschiedkundige byzonderheden van Curaçao en het onderhoorige eiland Aruba:—

In het begin van het jaar 1798 revolteerde de eskwipagie van het Britsche fregat Hermione, van 40 stukken; de muitelingen vermoordden den kapitein en de officieren en bragten het vaartuig te Puerto Cabello op, alwaar zy hetzelfde den Spanjaarden die toen ook met Engeland in oorlog waren overleverden, en hiervoor rykelyk beloond werden. Het Parlement hetwelke vreesde dat dit voorbeeld zeer verleidelijk voor de Engelsche marine zou zyn, sprak de doodstraf uit over elk individu die tot het scheepsvolk behoort had en stelde eene hooge premie op de herovering van het fregat.

Tot dat oogmerk verscheen ook voor de haven van Curaçao den 13den April des zelfden jaars het Engelsche fregat Magicienne, kapt. Kikkert onder eene Parlementaire vlag, welke den gouverneur Lauffer een brief van den vice admiraal Parker ter hand stelde, en de matrozen van de Hermione, zoo zich eenige derzelve op het eiland mogten ophouden, als moordenaars reclameerde, er byvoegende dat Holland hetzelfde belang had dat die muitelingen tot een voorbeeld wierden gestraft.

De matrozen der Hermione waren echter niet in Spaanschen dienst getreden, maar waren van tyd tot tyd naar Noord Amerika vertrokken, zoo dat de Spanjaarden genoodzaakt waren het fregat met hun eigen volk te bemannen.

Daar de kapitein generaal te Caracas geene geschikte matrozen konde bekomen om het fregat uitrusten, zoo deed hy den gouverneur Lauffer het voorstel om hetzelfde te bemannen met het scheepsvolk der fregatten de Medea en Ceres, welke in de haven van Curaçao ontkend lagen; de gouverneur stond dit verzoek toe in zóo verre dat het fregat als dan de Hollandse vlag zou voeren en door kapt. A. Kikkert zoude gevoerd worden; verders dat Spanje en Holland ieder de helft der kosten van onderhoud zouden betalen en dat het fregat in dienst der beide natien zoude kruisen. Hierin vond de kapt. generaal georgan, doch toen men het plan in uitwerking zou brengen arriveerde in July 1798 uit Kadix de scheepsbevelhebber Juan de Meza, met een aantal bootschep, die op het fregat geplaatst werden.

De eskwipagie was nu voltallig, doch men had gebrek aan ammonitie; de kapt. generaal te Caracas zond ten dien einde den commodore Don Juan de Meza aan Lauffer met verzoek hem met eenige ammonitie voor het fregat by te staan, met belofte dezelve met de eerst verwacht wordende scheepen van Kadix te restitueren; de gouverneur voldeed aan deszelfs verlangen gaf hem eene hoeveelheid ammonitie en verschoot hem de noodige som om het overige by de kooplieden te Curaçao in te koop, zoo dat de Hermione nu ten volle uitgerust werd en weldra gereed was om naar de Havana te zeilen.

De vice admiraal Parker die van het vertrek der Hermione onderrigt was, zond eenige fregatten uit om dit vaartuig te onderscheppen, onder dewelke een onder kapt. Hamilton bestemd was om voor Puerto Cabello te kruisen; toen dit fregat vóór Aruba was aangekomen zag het daar 6 à 8 vaartuigen in de Paarde baai voor anker liggen; dit was een al te groot lok aan voor de Engelschen om daar niet eerst een coup aan te wagen, daar zy deze vaartuigen byna reeds als goeden prys beschouwden.

Toen de Britten in 1795 de Hollanders den oorlog aandeden werden de meeste vaartuigen die van Curaçao op de zuidkust van St. Domingo, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, en Maracaybo handel dreven door de Engelsche fregatten en kruisvaarders tusschen Curaçao en Aruba genomen of uit Aruba nitgesneden, om die reden liet gouverneur Lauffer in 1797 Aruba versterken en twee batterijen aan de Paarde baai aanleggen als mede eene derde op eene andere plaats over dezelve om met een kruisvuur die baai te beschermen.

Ook waren er ter dier tyd nog geene huizen aan de baai, de kommandeur woonde een half uur van dezelve af, doch met het afzenden van kanonnen en ammonitie kreeg een ieder permit om aan de baai huizen te bouwen en nering en koophandel te drijven mits zy behoortlyk van schiet en zydgeweer voorzien waren en zich tot togten en wachten verbonden; Aruba werd daarop schietlyk bevolkt en de vaartuigen genoten er bescherming. Een Engelsch fregat zocht echter de vaartuigen uit de Paarde baai door gewapende sloepen afte snyden doch de Arubianen sloegen hen af, namen een derzelve, waarin zich bevonden een officier en 16 manoen, als ook een inboorling van Curaçao, van de Joodsche natie, welke de Engelschen die geene kennis hadden van de gesteldheid van Aruba, tot loods of gids diende; deze gevangenen werden naar Curaçao opgezonden.

Kapitein Hamilton meende echter dat deze poging beter zou gelukken dan de vorige en besloot om de vaartuigen in den nacht uit de baai te halen, doch de oude kommandeur Specht, welke hiervan vermoeden kreeg, gaf tegen den avond den Arubianen bevel om de batterijen te bezetten; de stukken aan de Paarde baai werden met schroot geladen en zoo verwachtte men den aanval, die ter midden nacht plaats greep met vier sloepen; de eerste sloep waarop zich de eerste officier van het fregat als aanvoerder van de expeditie bevond, werd zoo wel met schrootshot ontvangen dat deze officier en verscheidene van zyn volk sneuvelden.— Het volk der drie andere sloepen sprong echter over op de vaartuigen, maar zy moesten oogenbliklyk dezelve weder verlaten en hun heil in de vlucht zoeken.

Het Engelsche fregat na zyn slecht onthaal te Aruba werkte onder Curaçao op en kwam vervolgens op de hoogte van Puerto Cabello, om daar deszelfs fortuin nog eens te beproeven door de Hermione uit te snyden en te zien of dit by de Spanjaarden beter gelukken zou dan by de Hollanders. Tegen den avondstond begaf zich de kapitein met vier sloepen naar gezegde haven en kwam aldaar in den donker aan, een zeker Boiwig die als stuurman gediend had op het Hollandse oorlogsfregat de Medea en die zich als krygsvaangen op het ponton schip te Jamaica bevonden had, diende den Engelschen tot loods onder belofte van daardoor zyne vryheid te zullen erlangen.

De Hermione lag geankerd op zeer korten afstand van het kasteel San Felipe en daar zy den volgenden morgen zoude zeilen was volgens de gewoonte der Spanjaarden het scheepsvolk bezig om gezamenlyk met luide stemmen hunnen rozenkrans of rosario te bidden, want nu vooral, daar zy zulk een gewigtigen togt zouden aanvaarden behoorden zy de Moeder Moagd en de heiligen een gunstigen wind en behouden reis afstemmen.

De bekende schryver A. van Katsbue heeft

in zyne reize naar Rome en Napels een fragment geplaatst van eene predikatie gehouden door een monnik over de nuttigheid van het bidden van den rozenkrans; hierin wordt onder anderen gezegd "door de kracht van deze kransen zyn er vele dozzenden heidenen bekeerd, kettters in den schoot der kerk terug gebragt, zieken genezen, dooden opgewekt, en door de aandacht van denzelfden hebben een klein getal geloovigen tien duizenden ongelovigen verlaten en vele andere wonderdaden meer hebben wy aandeozelven te danken," maar hier had hetzelfde een nog krachtiger uitwerking, want het was door het bidden van den rozenkrans dat de Engelschen onder de forten van Puerto Cabello die met 200 kanonnen voorzien waren een zeer schoon en wel uitgerust fregat, bemaand met vierhonderd zeelieden, veroverden, zonder een enkel man te verliezen en wel op deze wyze.

Het gebrom dat er ontstond door het zamen smelten van zoo vele luide stemmen was zoo sterk dat de aankomst der sloepen door het gekletst der rosiereen in het water niet bemerkte werd, noch door de wacht op het kasteel noch door het scheepsvolk aan boord van het fregat, noch door dat der overige vaartuigen. De kapitein Sir Edward Hamilton was de eerste die op het verdek bereikte, toen de biddenden door de kettters in hunne devotie gestoord zynde, die met hunne sabels heen en weer zwaaiden om roim baan te maken, meestal de vlugt naar het ruim namet, wordende de luiken gesloten en eene wacht by dezelve geplaatst om den eersten de beste die daar buiten zocht te komen door de haren te schieten; de andere vlugten in de marsen waar de Engelschen hen na klommen, niet om hen leed te doen, zoo als zy dachten maar om de zeilen los te maken hetwelk ook in een oogenblik gedaan was; te gelyktydig werden de kabels gekapt en het vaartuig ging de haven uit.

Toen men van het kasteel het fregat zag vertrekken begreep men niet terstond dat het in bezit van den vyand was, maar toen zulke bekend werd begon men geweldig te vuren, doch het was te laat, het fregat was weldra buiten bereik van deszelfs geschut.

Het Engelsche fregat ten einde met haren prys te pronken, verscheen vervolgens met dezelve voor de haven van Curaçao, hebbende de Hermione de Spaansche vlag nog waayen; alles stroomde naar de waterkant of naar buiten om die sloepen te bezien; de alhier wonende Spanjaarden kenden de Hermione zeer wel en wisten ook dat zy reeds lang gereed was geweest om te zeilen; toen zy dan dit vaartuig zagen te gelyk met een Engelsch fregat, besloten zy terstond dat de Hermione dit fregat genomen had en hunne vreugde en gejuich was zeer groot; hierin kunnen wy hen niet veroordeelen, want zearne geloofte de mensch wat ook zyn wensch is; doch hadden deze Spanjaarden slechts een weinig nagedacht, dan konden zy wel begrypen, dat wat vreemde en wonderlyke er ook moge gebeuren het nimmer zoo kan loopen dat een Spaansch fregat een Engelsche van gelyke grootte zou nemen; onder het bestuur der Spaansche kortes, waar burgerlyke en godsdienstige vryheid heerschte zou dit echter in vervolg van tyd nog mogelyk geweest zyn, maar onder de regering van den absoluten koning en de inquisitie, die alle menschelyke veerkracht verlamt, is zulke volkomen onmogelyk.

De vreugde was echter van geen langen duur, weiuige dagen daarna arriveerde een vaartuig van Puerto Cabello met de tyding der byzonderheden van het nemen der Hermione. Het berouwde nu het Spaansche gouvernement op de kust dat het fregat niet met Hollandsch scheepsvolk ware bemand geworden, deze zouden zich het fregat niet zoo ligt hebben laten ootremen.

Kapitein Hamilton werd in een krygsraad betrokken om dat hy zyn schip verlaten had om de expeditie in vier sloepen in persoon aan te voeren, maar hy werd vry gesproken om dat zyn eerste officier vóór Aruba gebleven was, en nog meer wyl die onderneming zoo wel was uitgevallen; dus trok hy ook de premie.

De kapitein generaal te Caracas reciprocere de geensins aan de beleefdheden van den gouverneur Lauffer, daar hy niet alleen de ammonitie niet terug gaf, maar toen Lauffer de geringe assistentie van 200 manophanen voor de schutterij van dit eiland benodigd had, weigerde by dezelve, onder voorgeven niets te durven bydragen tegen de geallieerden van zyne katolyke majesteit, hieronder verstaande de Franschen van Guadeloupe en St. Domingo, die op zulk eene ruinedige wyze het eiland aanvielen.



de Vaderlandsche besteroeffeningen en andere publieke Tydschriften; maar nooit met ongeachtte pruden en opperzachte voden eeniglyk strekkende om te verbitteren, door het verfoeylyk karakter van laaggeschalende spottlust, verzeeld met personele hatelykheden en blykbaar nydige uitbraakzels.

Laat dus wyders het onzydig publiek beslissen, wie eigenlyk de eerste en onverdiende aanleiding gegeven heeft tot eene dadelyke beleediging met een naamloos schimprypje bevestigd met niets waardige zotheden, edoch in den geest der meening, uitstekend boosaardig tegen een onbeslekt man, wiens gedrag en handelingen in den stand zyners publieke zoo wel als huiselyke werkzaamheden; aan de oordeelkundige ondervinding en overtuiging van allen die waarlyk tot de fatsoenlyke klassen der ingezetenen dezer kolonie gerekend mogen worden, ter deugdelijke ontwikkeling wordt overgelaten; en al wyders, of de onbeschaamde lasteraars en walgelyke menschen die op den helderen dag beschonken langs de straten rondloopen, ook welvoeglyk tot de *beschaafden kring* behooren!!! *Apròpos*, waaraan verachting niet de gewaande *Cylermeester* ook met zyn eigen naam letteren onbeschoemd voor den dag? by zal tach geen looze fielt wezen die bevrucht moet zyn om zichzelf bekend te maken.—Ten besluit, *pro ut in scriptis*: Elk een die onschuldig en gerust zynen weg bewandelt en door een' kwaden hood wordt aangerand, handeld voorzigtig om het booze dier den rug teetereken.

Een opmerkzame lezer van uw Weekblad.  
19den Mei 1825

By the arrival of the schooner *Overste von Scholten*, we received from our correspondent our files of the *St. Thomas Times*, from which we made such extracts, which we thought most interesting to our readers.

To the Editor of the Courant.

By giving a place in your next columns to the following translation of an Article taken from the 'Puerto Cabello Vigia' of the 9th instant, and the observations thereto, you will oblige many of your Readers.

Communicated for the Vigia.

The enormous quantity of emigrants from the adjacent colonies, who even there are looked upon as Nuisances and dispensed with in consequence of their vices—the torrents of them who arrive in this port, to the number of thirty seven in one vessel—many of them expelled from their country by judicial sentences, for having trespassed against public order:—women too, corrupted and unprincipled, of bad and contagious habits: this unheard of emigration, I say, does it not call for an investigation, whether or not it should be allowed?

To this it is replied, that it cannot be prevented, because by the constitution, all foreigners of what nation soever, have a free pass to Colombia. Yet it is my opinion that the constitution framed in our behalf and not to operate against us—that we may profit—not lose by it, provides towards the attainment of very different ends, than those which may be calculated to arise from the promiscuous admission of every class of vagabonds from the neighboring islands; and that the laws are trampled upon, from the moment that the object in view so far from being realized, is defeated by the settlement among us of a herd of individuals driven from their homes and countries, whose vices are likely to contaminate the moral principles of a people otherwise virtuous. The constitution alludes and imparts its protection to such foreigners only, who honor us by their society and are useful by their virtues; their talents, industry, services, and all that is conducive to the prosperity of a nation, and by no means to vagrants, known as such, who disgrace, and infect us, and are noticed only for their idle habits and eager disposition for what is wrong. How is government to answer for public order and safety, as long as it admits in its bosom, the very elements which create disorder? The military chieftain who bears upon his head the responsibility of this place, how is he to answer for the security thereof, as long as a throng of people who have no business or trade here are allowed to persevere in the excesses which caused their banishment from their country? This is a hard question and I will barely submit two facts—first: It is not to be supposed that the constitution by the word *all*, intended all that is good or bad:—second: Those colonies are the residences of Spaniards;—Curacao particularly, has been the rendezvous of five commissioners settled there by Morales to plan our destruction, and altho' their functions as such, terminated with the war, the work of *Intrigue* is still going on:—these facts speak for themselves.

Many Colombians there are, who have rendered eminent services to their country—men of honor and fathers of family, reduced to beggary, not allowed to return to their homes, in despite of proclamations, laws, the omnipotence of the constitution, and above all the cry of nature, against which there can be no barrier—no resentment—no calumny—nor sinister interpretations; while a culprit sentenced to five years banishment from Curacao, comes to Puerto Cabello and is admitted. Is this ordered by the constitution? No, impossible. A whole troop of women, of bad habits and corrupted, ordered away from their colonies, betake themselves to Puerto Cabello and are admitted:—Is this ordered by the constitution? No, impossible. Men lost to honor and reputation, of

idle and pernicious habits, packed up in a vessel by thirties, arrive here and are admitted because they are decent in appearance: Is this ordered by the constitution? No, it cannot be: We had better ponder well on this subject, while there is time yet, lest when we come to open our eyes, it be too late: Puerto Cabello, for the same reason that it is a strong place, is a dangerous one.

THE LOVER OF ORDER.

The so styled Lover of Order finds it passing strange that emigration is tolerated in Puerto Cabello as in all other parts of Colombia and calls upon the government for a reform, which cannot take place, however, without trampling on the fundamental principles of the Constitution; he must be a great fool indeed, who does not perceive at once the absurdity of the suggestion. In all states, especially those whose political transformation has been preceded and followed by the devastations of war, one of the first cares of the government has been the encouragement of emigration, to fill up the vacant space—give life and energy to the country—and increase its wealth and power by increasing its population. Behold the U. S. of America whose rapid and almost unexampled improvement in every point of view, can be traced back to the wisdom of its laws—to the era when foreigners from every part of the globe, flocked thither and found protection and encouragement in their several avocations:—when the Swiss and the Irishman; the English and the French, all were equally welcome. It was not attempted, nor would it have been possible to scrutinize the principles and moral character of every individual who arrived; this would be literally an inquisitorial proceeding, discarded by every civilized and inconsistent with the principles of a Republican government:—an individual is admitted into society on the supposition that he is and will continue a worthy and virtuous member of it, and it is not till he deviates from this track to pursue an ignoble one that he is brought to trial and dealt with accordingly; nor is it to be denied that even those who have been thus critically situated in one country, have in many instances been reclaimed and become good citizens in another. Hence every precautionary measure as proposed by the Lover of Order, to find out whom this or that one is—what his ideas—what his motives and standing in life and so forth, previous to his being allowed to settle in a place, would be as barbarous as it is unprecedented. But this is not the first attempt to drive away foreigners from Colombia, and above all the people of this island. Aspersions of this nature have often been made to circulate at Puerto Cabello against a few enterprising young men from this place, who went to trade there, soon after its capture from the Spaniards—it was asked without any kind of delicacy, why admit these folks on the same footing with ourselves? Why grant them the privilege of exercising their commercial activity? We do not want foreigners to do business here and be in our way, but agriculturists only, who can till our land and turn wild bushes into rich, fertile fields, so that they work and we enjoy the benefits. Such is the language of many, who from being petty *Lillyputs* among us, have on a sudden metamorphosed themselves into monstrously great—important—all powerful *Brodignacs*—who from begging a subsistence in this place and obtaining it from the hospitable hands of the Natives of Curacao, have now flung back those very hands offered them in their country—not to sue them for help or assistance, but merely seeking a grateful welcome. Still this is the last spot, its inhabitants the last that should have been forgotten and scorned. It is this island which in giving birth to admiral Brion, presented to Colombia a second Fayette, to fight her battles and drain his purse in her defence—it is this island, which in 1813 while other neighbouring ports were shut for them, received in its bosom not 37 but hundreds and hundreds of emigrants in a state of starvation and misery—it is this island which has afforded them a tranquil and peaceful asylum, from the bloody knives of their enemies—it is this people who bestowed on them every kind of protection and hospitality—it is their purses which administered house and food and raiment to those unfortunate, now ungrateful sufferers. Many too have earned their living by their mechanical industry. A combmaker who now dashes away in style at La Guayra, worked here unmolested—nor did any one grumble to him, begone you intruder, you have no business to work in the same line with us and warp away our profits. Nay, not one but striving to outdo each other in kind services and benevolence. I appeal to the present intendent of Magdalena and his family to attest to this fact—to young Veliz's lieutenant, native of Bogota who arrived here sick and had every comfort and medical assistance administered to him: these and many others, I would ask, what would have been their fate, if the people of Curacao had proved so ungenerous and unheerptable as those of Puerto Cabello now are? It is however gratifying to know, that those who are at the head of the Colombian Republic, so far from entertaining such mean and petty ideas, encourage talents and enterprise, no matter from what quarter they come—the author of the libel now under review, weeps for the morals of his Belles, which he deems easily corrupted by women from this place. I would fain advise him not to touch that chord, for that the sound of it might probably not be very harmonious to his ears. It is true enough that the females who hitherto

emigrated from here to Puerto Cabello, are without exception of the lowest order, whom made it is to repair where they can make most; but who else—what decent, respectable family can be expected to remove to Colombia, as long as the superstitious habit—inmate jealousies—and religious intolerance of the natives, continue to exist? It is certainly not the mode which the Lover of Order recommends that should be resorted to in this enlightened and liberal age, to improve the moral and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Venezuela to achieve this end, let the Colombians be frank, generous, tolerating—let them learn to prize the virtues and qualities of foreigners—let them extend to them every protection and security in their pursuits—let them excite their emulation, require their services and ensure their sympathy—it is then and not till then, that Colombia may aspire to become, like the United States, a great, wise and powerful nation.

A NATIVE OF CURACAO.

JAMAICA, JAN. 26.

The admiral transmitted the following communication to his honor the mayor, for the information of those interested.

Setapia, in Port Royal harbour, Jamaica, 24th Jan. 1825.

SIR,—According to my letter of the 20th of October last, rum was generally prohibited to be imported into the Republic of Colombia; but having referred to the government thereof, how far this article came under the term "Contraband of War," as related to vessels trading with the coast of Guajira, Darien, and Morquito Shores, I beg to annex extracts of the reply I have received, through the consul general at Bogota, which I request you will be good enough to make public in the usual manner, for the information of those interested therein.

I have the honor to be, &c &c.  
L. W. HALSTED,  
Vice Admiral.

The hon. the mayor of Kingston.

EXTRACTS.

First, "That vessels desiring to trade with the Guajira, Darien, and Morquito Shores, as far as Cape Gracias á Dios inclusive, must necessarily enter into the port the nearest to them, which has been declared open to foreign commerce, and exhibit in its Custom-house, the manifest of the cargo on board, without paying any other duty than that of twelve rials per ton."

Secondly, "Although these liquors, goods, and effects, which, by other regulations have been prohibited to be imported, are permitted in this trade. All arms of whatever class they may be, as also ammunition, and whatever articles known under the denomination of 'contraband of war,' are not in any manner permitted, and are absolutely prohibited to be imported."

Thirdly, "In order to prosecute this trade, the vessel must obtain a licence or document from the Custom house of the aforesaid neighbouring port, in which it must be stated what she has on board, and the duties which she has paid, being that only of twelve rials per ton, and every national or foreign vessel which may be found trading on the said coasts without this document, or carrying to the savages which inhabit them, prohibited articles of war, shall be considered as a smuggler, and treated as a violator of the laws and orders of the government."

Lastly, "The following articles are considered contraband of war, viz.:—Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivel guns, blunderbusses, muskets, guns, rifles, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, halberts, grensides, bombs, fuseses, balls, and other effects relative to the use of these arms, or any other powder, salt petre, matches, lead, iron, shields, helmets, cutlasses, and other armour, suitable for soldiers; darts, horses, and their trappings; and generally every species of clothing, equipment and armament for troops, or supplies for making war either on sea or on land."

FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS, APRIL 30.

MAY 4.

London.—Hamburg papers to the 23d Feb. contain intelligence from St. Petersburg to the 10th. The committees appointed by the emperor, after the inundation, had made a report on the subject, from which it appears that 480 persons perished, half of which were in the environs of the capital; that 15,495 individuals received relief in provisions; and that in the whole 891,643 rubles were distributed; that 462 houses were entirely swept away or destroyed.

It is said in a New Orleans newspaper that the tea plant has been discovered growing in Louisiana. It will be of great advantage to America, if this prove to be the case, and perhaps a still greater to England, by assisting to break up the monopoly of the trade to China, by the East India Company.

MAY 11.

His Britannic majesty's packet *Emu'son*, arrived here on Sunday afternoon with the second mail for March;—the London papers by this conveyance are to the 23d of that month. The contents of the London papers present nothing particularly interesting.

We have received since our last a variety of colonial prints;—at Barbadoes great agitation continued to exist in consequence of the expected arrival of Methodist missionaries.

The former Spanish general Olaneta, at the latest advices, was in possession of the whole of Upper Peru, and had a considerable force under his orders.

LONDON.

MARCH 8.

Zwolle, Feb. 24.—We learn from good authority, that in the province of Overijssel, 250 persons lost their lives in the late floods, and 14,000 oxen were drowned; 4,000 persons are in need of immediate assistance, and that on a surface of 50,000 acres of land, which were overflowed, 1,500 houses have fallen in, and the manufactories and dock-yards at Blockzyl and Zwartois have been greatly injured. The country is, as it were, covered with household furniture of every description.

MARCH 12.

We received last night the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 2d inst. from which we extract the following official account of the result of the Serbian insurrection:—

Semlin, Feb. 17.—Prince Miloich has sent the communication annexed to the general commanding here. In contradiction to this important declaration, which pretty plainly alludes to far extended ramifications, it is affirmed in Belgrade that detached corps of insurgents still rove about in Servia.

(COPY.)

"Sir—Your excellency is doubtless already informed of the late unpleasant occurrences in this country. Being convinced that you feel an interest in every thing relative to the welfare of this country and mine, I hasten to give you a concise account of all the events. There were some persons who were grieved at the peace which I and this country have enjoyed for years during a critical period, and eagerly wished to disturb it, and to bring me and this country to rebel against the sublime Porte; for many years these people incessantly laboured to effect a breach between me and that power. They had, however, no reason to boast of their success with me, and were obliged to see their plans fail. After these fruitless endeavours, they at length took the means to induce the district of Samandria, and a small part of that of Kragogivaz, to compel me by force and with arms in their hands to declare against the Porte. But, as I am too well acquainted with the interest of this country, and love tranquillity and order, and five summonses to return to order did not avail to dissolve the armed bands, I resolved, with the help of God, to restore peace by arms. I succeeded; and about 20 rioters, together with the ringleaders, the ex-priest, Milos Popovics, called also Diak, and his brother Milics, were taken alive, and that in presence of those who had been misled. The remainder were disarmed, and thus tranquillity was restored. Commerce will now go on again as it did before this interruption. I beg you to take notice of this, as your excellency must be interested in being informed on the subject,

"I have the honour to be, with esteem,  
"MILOSCH OBRENOVIES, Janaz of Servia.  
"Kragogivaz, 1st (13th) Feb. 1825."

MARCH 14.

We subjoin an extract relative to the affairs of the Greeks:—

"Our correspondent at Trieste informs us, that it is generally reported, and believed, that a secret negotiation is on foot between Sir F. Adam and the Greek government. The lord high commissioner, who went from Zante, to a place near the coast of the Morea had there a long conference with two members of the Greek government. On the 20th January the blockade of the important fortress of Patras, was again complete by sea and land. On the land side it is formed by a numerous corps, partly composed of the troops that contributed to subdue the rebellion of Colocotroni. Thirteen ships of war are stationed before the fortress, and render all communication with the Ottoman garrison impossible."

#### WAR BETWEEN PORTUGAL & ALGIERS.

Letters have been received from Lisbon to day to the 1st instant, which mention, that it was fully expected that hostilities would immediately commence between Portugal and Algiers, as the persons composing the commission at Lisbon, which had been appointed to adjust the differences between the two powers, had returned to Lisbon, without having carried to effect the object intended. There had been, in consequence, considerable activity in the dockyards at Lisbon, where three large frigates were fitting out for immediate use and to prevent the Algerine fleet from passing the Straits. It was, however, supposed, that the latter would have effected the passage, as several Algerine cruizers were ready for sea when the Portuguese commission left Africa. Various conjectures were indulged at Lisbon as to the cause of the dispute. It was generally understood that it originated in a demand by the Bey of arrears from tribute, which the Portuguese government would no longer concede. A frigate was to leave Lisbon to day or two, for the purpose of blockading Algiers.

By the regular mail from Paris to-day, advices have been received from Seville to the 23d February, which state that the winter in that part of Spain had been unusually dry. It was understood that Ferdinand had not abandoned his intention of attempting the reconquest of the South American states, and that an expedition would sail very shortly from Cadiz. It appears that large orders had been received at Madrid for accoutrements for several thousand men, which had given some impetus to trade. The country generally was in a very depressed state.

Several of the most respectable families had been compelled to leave the city from political motives. Bands of robbers continued to infest the neighbourhood of Seville, in defiance of the efforts made by the military.

We are assured, upon unquestionable authority, that his majesty was opposed to the recognition of the independence of South America, and that Mr. Canning made the adoption of this measure the *sine qua non* of his retaining his office as minister for foreign affairs.—*Dublin Evening Mail, Feb. 9.*

George Town, Demerara, Dec. 15.—Captain Barrett having made the Coast of Brazil touched at Bahia, which he describes as in a state of the most deplorable anarchy; the ruling party, having established what they are pleased to call a Republic, had shot the imperial governor, and were governing in their own way, by the aid of the military whom they had gained over Captain B. on leaving Bahia, called off Marenham, which he left nine days ago, (6th inst.) Lord Cochrane was then in the bay with a line-of-battle ship and several frigates, having landed a number of marines and seamen, to prevent a similar catastrophe taking place there, as at Bahia. There had been no intercourse at either of the above ports with the interior for the space of six months, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country—and the shipping of produce, of course, with all other business, was totally suspended.

#### FROM EL COLOMBIANO, APRIL 6.

La Guayra, April 1.—I have seen a letter from Mertique of the 15th ult., mentioning that a French squadron had arrived there, accompanying 15 or 1600 Spanish troops, under destination for Porto Rico, and that it had sailed. From this letter it is not quite clear whether those troops are actually on board of the French vessels of war, or whether these are giving convoy to the Spanish transports. Letters from St. Thomas state, I am informed, that the above expedition had already passed that island.

Change of Times.—Mr. Hurtado, the Envoy from Colombia, now occupies the splendid establishment in Portland place, late the residence of his excellency the Spanish ambassador. Colombian stock is now 91, Spanish 22; a short time ago Spanish stock was 80, Colombian under 22, and we believe 13½ per 100.

#### THE THIRD RENUNCIATION OF THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF COLOMBIA, MADE BY THE LIBERATOR.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Excellent Sir,—The peace of Peru, which our arms have effected, by the most glorious victory of the new world, has terminated the war on the American continent. Thus Colombia has no longer an enemy in her own territories, or in those of her neighbours. I have therefore fulfilled my mission, consequently it is time to realize the promise I have so often made to my country, of retiring from public life when an enemy was no longer to be found in America.

All the world observes and confesses that my continuance in Colombia is no longer necessary, and no one is more sensible of this fact than myself. I must even add that I deem my glory at its height, on beholding my country free, consolidated, and tranquil ere I withdraw from its glorious shores. My absence in Peru has manifested the truth of this fact, and I flatter myself that in future, the liberty and glory of Colombia will still further increase. The legislative body, the vice president, the army, and the nation, have demonstrated in the very outset of their career, that they are worthy of liberty, and fully capable of sustaining it against every opposition. Let me honestly confess to your excellency, that I wish that both Europe and America should be satisfied of my abhorrence of supreme power, under whatever aspect or name it may be conferred on me. My feelings are wounded by the atrocious calumnies lavished on me, at once by the liberals of America, and the serviles of Europe. Day and night I am disquieted by the impressions that my enemies entertain, of my services in favor of liberty being prompted by ambition. In short I venture to state to your excellency with unusual frankness, which I hope will be excused, that I think the glory of Colombia will suffer by my continuance in her territories: in as much as it will always be imagined that she is threatened by a tyrant; and the outrage thus offered to me will in some sort tarnish the lustre of her virtues, since I form a part, although the least, of the Republic.

I beg your excellency will be pleased to submit to the consideration of the senate, my renunciation of the presidency of Colombia. Its admission will be an ample recompense for my services in both Republics.

Your excellency will please to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

Lima, December 22, 1824.

## ANSWER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIBERATOR AND PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Senate House, Bogota, Feb. 11, 1825.—15.

Excellent Sir—In conformity with the communication I had the honor to make to your

excellency in my note of the 1st inst. I assembled the two legislative chambers on the 8th inst., at night in order to deliberate on their wisdom, on the renunciation made by your excellency, of the presidency of the Republic. The communication of your excellency having been read, and this delicate affair proposed for discussion, a most profound and dignified silence prevailed for some time. This truly expressive silence, a silence more eloquent than human language, continued for the space of fifteen minutes. The females, and numerous spectators, who occupied the galleries of the senate were immovable, and anxiously awaited the decision of the legislature. At length the question of the retirement of your excellency was put to the vote, and I have the pleasure of announcing its rejection by the senate three members composing the Congress, namely, twenty one senators, and fifty-two representatives. Then it was that this amiable people, this people that adores its liberator, could not restrain its transports of joy. The stepping of hands was heard for the first time in the chamber. Your excellency was cheered with the most lively enthusiasm, and the legislators also were applauded for having manifested so correct a judgment in this august deliberation. All was joy, all was gaiety. The people, who knew not how to express their feelings of satisfaction, tenderness, and pure delight, in short they proved how precious to them was the father of Colombia, the friend of the human race, in a mode as sincere as it was energetic. Your excellency would have been deeply afflicted, had you (fortunately for us) beheld this moving scene. The cherished, and respected name of Simon Bolivar, resounded throughout Bogota, and the numerous, assemblage of both sexes, that with contented hearts crowded the streets, contributed to the solemnity of this act of Congress. There was not an individual who did not repose more tranquilly for knowing that your excellency continued in the presidency of the Republic.

Such are the events of the memorable night of the 8th of February, which I have the satisfaction of communicating to your excellency.

Your excellency will please to accept the sentiments of my distinguished consideration and respect.

LUIS A. BARAULT.

President of the Senate.

APRIL 20.

Our advices from Bogota of the seventh of March, announce that his excellency the liberator, was shortly expected in that capital: and that general Sucre had been appointed our minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Peru. The sessions of congress still continue secret. General Soubrette was daily expected in Bogota, to take charge of the war department, vacated by the illness of general Briseno Mendez.

The Gazette of Cartagena of the 25th of February announces the arrival in that city, on the 29th of the same month, of colonel Campbell member of the diplomatic mission from Great Britain to our government last year, as also that of Mr. Wood, consul for Guayaquil, Mr. Wotten vice consul for the same place, Mr. Kraus king's messenger, and Mr. Wall, secretary to colonel Campbell. The latter gentlemen was about proceeding to the capital forthwith.

Our latest intelligence from England, announces that the independence of the Brazilian empire, has been recognized by the former mother country.

A very severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city at half past four o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th instant. Experienced inhabitants declare that no shock so severe has occurred, since the great earthquake of 1812.

By letters from persons of the first respectability in Bogota, we learn that Callao had not surrendered: but that this event was shortly expected, as it was closely besieged, and was not in a situation to make a long resistance: that all the Spanish generals and chiefs who had capitulated, had already embarked for the Peninsula; and that all the Peruvian provinces as far as Desaguadero, had been delivered up to the liberating army.

Den 6den Mei 1825.

## TE KOOP OF TE HUUR.

EENE frange Buitenplaats met een aanzierlyke woonhuis gelegen op den berg Altena, voorheen toebehoorende aan wylen de Weduwe Diedenhoven; voor verdere informatie verzoeg men zich by

H. VAN DER MEULEN.

MAYO 6 1825.

## ESTA DE VENTA O PARA ALQUILAR.

UNA hermosa casa de Campo, de sobrada comodidad, situada sobre el cerro de Altena, anteriormente perteneciente a la difunta Viuda de Diedenhoven:—el que quiera tratar en este particular, dirijase a casa de

H. VAN DER MEULEN.

Den 13den Mei 1825.

DE ondergeteekende geeft te kennen een wille de geene wien het mogte aangereken, dat hij tegenwoordig de door hem voorheen gecopen en nu aanziedlyke commercieele betrekkingen met Cape Francois, Holland, St. Thomas en Jamaica, by een niemant schuldig is.

DAVID COHEN BERNIQUEZ.